

### Fiscal Estimate - 2013 Session

Original     
  Updated     
  Corrected     
  Supplemental

<b>LRB Number</b> 13-3904/1	<b>Introduction Number</b> SB-492
<b>Description</b> Human trafficking, human trafficking victims, property forfeitures, rights of victims, admitting evidence of past actions, definitions of certain offenses, and providing penalties	
<b>Fiscal Effect</b>	
<b>State:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No State Fiscal Effect <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Appropriations <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Existing Revenues <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase Costs - May be possible to absorb within agency's budget <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Appropriations <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Existing Revenues <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Create New Appropriations <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Costs	
<b>Local:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No Local Government Costs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indeterminate 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase Costs      3. <input type="checkbox"/> Increase Revenue <b>5. Types of Local Government Units Affected</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory <input type="checkbox"/> Towns <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Cities 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Costs      4. <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease Revenue <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Counties <input type="checkbox"/> Others <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory <input type="checkbox"/> Permissive <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory <input type="checkbox"/> School Districts <input type="checkbox"/> WTCS Districts	
<b>Fund Sources Affected</b> <b>Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations</b> <input type="checkbox"/> GPR <input type="checkbox"/> FED <input type="checkbox"/> PRO <input type="checkbox"/> PRS <input type="checkbox"/> SEG <input type="checkbox"/> SEGS	
<b>Agency/Prepared By</b> CTS/ Nancy Rottier (608) 267-9733	<b>Authorized Signature</b> Nancy Rottier (608) 267-9733
<b>Date</b> 1/22/2014	

## Fiscal Estimate Narratives

CTS 1/22/2014

LRB Number	<b>13-3904/1</b>	Introduction Number	<b>SB-492</b>	Estimate Type	<b>Original</b>
<b>Description</b> Human trafficking, human trafficking victims, property forfeitures, rights of victims, admitting evidence of past actions, definitions of certain offenses, and providing penalties					

### Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill includes several changes to criminal statutes involving the issue of human trafficking. The following are added to the list of trafficking-related felonies: threatening to control access to an addictive controlled substance; using means to coerce, threaten or intimidate; using or threatening to use force or violence; and causing or threatening to cause an individual to act against the individual's will.

The bill expands the current statute allowing for expungement of criminal records to include certain acts related to human trafficking. In addition, it contains new provisions for forfeiture of property by persons convicted of crimes.

It is impossible to predict how many crimes, motions for expungement or actions involving criminal forfeitures will be filed in the circuit court. Additional proceedings require additional judge, court reporter, court staff and juror time. Felony proceedings generally require additional court appearances and more court hearings than misdemeanors. These costs are borne by both the state and the county. An accurate estimate of the additional costs is impossible with the data available.

To determine the impact on required judicial resources of specific types of court actions, we have relied on the Judicial Needs Assessment 2006, submitted to the Director of State Courts by the National Center for State Courts. For this study, all Wisconsin judges and court commissioners participated in a time study designed to measure the time currently spent processing different types of cases from initial filing to final resolution. Among the case types studied were felony and misdemeanor cases. According to the study, felony cases took 162.8 minutes of judicial time, while misdemeanor cases took 27.7 minutes of judicial time.

### Long-Range Fiscal Implications